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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

DOCKET #: 4925-181PUS

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING
UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

U.S. APPLICATION NO.
(If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)
107009128

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/EP99/04237

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

18 June 1999

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

18 June 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION

Diversity Transmission Method and System

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Americo CORREIA : Ari HOTTINEN; Risto WICHMAN

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). (See Reply to Written Opinion)
 - b. have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. have not been made and will not be made.
8. A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). **Unexecuted**
10. A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. Below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
- A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. A substitute specification.
15. A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. Other items or information (*specify*): PCT Publication Sheet, Int'l Preliminary Examination Report, PCT Request, Written Opinion, Reply to Written Opinion, Information Concerning Elected Offices Notified of Their Election, Notice Informing the Applicant of the Communication of the International Application to the Designated Offices, Notice of the Recording of a Change, and Notification of Receipt of Record Copy

JC19 Rec'd PCT/PTO 05 DEC 2001

APPLICATION NO. (known sec. 37 CFR 1.5) **10/009128**INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/EP99/04237ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
4925-181PUS The following fees are submitted:**Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):**

Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO \$890.00
 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482). \$710.00
 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)
 but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2))..... \$740.00
 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482)
 nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$1040.00
 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)
 and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$100.00

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT = \$ 890

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than [] 20 [] 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate	
Total Claims	129 - 20 =	109	x \$18.00	\$ 1962
Independent Claims	3 - 3 =		x \$84.00	\$
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$280.00	\$
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 2852
Reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ for filing by small entity, if applicable.				\$
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 2852
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than [] 20 [] 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 2852
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by the appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED				\$ 2852
Amount to be refunded: \$				
Charged: \$				

 One check in the amount of \$ 2852 to cover the above fee is enclosed. Please charge my Deposit Account No. 03-2412 in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 03-2412. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

TE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
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Attorney Docket # 4925-181PUS

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re National Phase PCT Application of

Americo CORREIA et al.

International Appln. No.: PCT/EP99/04237

International Filing Date: 18 June 1999

For: Diversity Transmission Method and System

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

BOX PCT

SIR:

Prior to examination of the above-identified application please amend the application as follows:

In the Specification:

On page 7, after line 18, insert the following as a new paragraph:

--Other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. It is to be

understood, however, that the drawings are intended solely for purposes of illustration and not as a definition of the limits of the invention, for which reference should be made to the appended claims.--

On page 21, after line 16 (last line), insert the following as a new paragraph:

--Thus, while there have been shown and described and pointed out fundamental novel features of the present invention as applied to a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood that various omissions and substitutions and changes in the form and details of the devices described and illustrated, and in their operation, and of the methods described may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the present invention. For example, it is expressly intended that all combinations of those elements and/or method steps which perform substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve the same results are within the scope of the invention. Substitutions of elements from one described embodiment to another are also fully intended and contemplated. It is the intention, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the claims appended hereto.--

On page 21, line 1, delete "Claims" and insert therefor --What is claimed is:--.

In the Claims:

Amend claims 4, 7, 8, 10-12, 14-17, 20-22, 25, 27, 29 and 30 to read as follows:

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a frequency or time diversity scheme.

7. A method according to claim 5, wherein an original signal constellation represented as a matrix is used, and wherein each row of said matrix corresponds to a point in a multidimensional constellation.

8. A method according to claim 6, wherein said orthonormal transformation is achieved by a multiplication with a complex matrix.

10. A method according to claim 8, wherein said complex matrix is obtained based on an upperbound on the symbol error rate or based on a cutoff rate.

11. A method according to claim 1, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

12. A method according to claim 1, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

14. A method according to claims 1, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

15. A method according to claim 1, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

16. A method according to claim 1, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

17. A method according to claim 1, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

20. A transmitter according to claim 18, wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a time or frequency diversity transmission scheme using a plurality of time slots or carrier frequencies.

21. A transmitter according to claim 18, wherein said transforming means comprises a complex diversity transformation unit (11) arranged for performing an orthonormal transformation to constellation which preserves Euclidean distances.

22. A transmitter according to claim 18, wherein said transmitter is arranged in a WCDMA base station.

25. A receiver according to claim 23, wherein said first diversity transmission scheme is a space diversity transmission scheme.

27. A receiver according to claim 23, wherein said second diversity scheme is a time or frequency diversity scheme.

29. A receiver according to claim 23, wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal and said receiving means comprises a bank of $2M$ correlators, wherein M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in said first diversity transmission scheme.

30. A receiver according to claim 23, wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA terminal of cellular network.

Add the following new claims:

31. A method according to claim 2, wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a frequency or time diversity scheme.

32. A method according to claim 3, wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a frequency or time diversity scheme.

33. A method according to claim 6, wherein an original signal constellation represented as a matrix is used, and wherein each row of said matrix corresponds to a point in a multidimensional constellation.

34. A method according to claim 7, wherein said orthonormal transformation is achieved by a multiplication with a complex matrix.

35. A method according to claim 9, wherein said complex matrix is obtained based on an upperbound on the symbol error rate or based on a cutoff rate.

36. A method according to claim 2, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

37. A method according to claim 3, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

38. A method according to claim 4, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

39. A method according to claim 5, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

40. A method according to claim 6, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

41. A method according to claim 7, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

42. A method according to claim 8, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

43. A method according to claim 9, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

44. A method according to claim 10, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

45. A method according to claim 2, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

46. A method according to claim 3, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

47. A method according to claim 4, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

48. A method according to claim 5, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

49. A method according to claim 6, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

50. A method according to claim 7, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

51. A method according to claim 8 wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

52. A method according to claim 9, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

53. A method according to claim 10, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

54. A method according to claim 11, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

55. A method according to claim 2, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

56. A method according to claim 3, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

57. A method according to claim 4, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

58. A method according to claim 5, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

59. A method according to claim 6, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

60. A method according to claim 7, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

61. A method according to claim 8, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

62. A method according to claim 9, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

63. A method according to claim 10, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

64. A method according to claim 11, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

65. A method according to claim 12, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

66. A method according to claim 13, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

67. A method according to claim 2, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

68. A method according to claim 3, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

69. A method according to claim 4, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

70. A method according to claim 5, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

71. A method according to claim 6, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

72. A method according to claim 7, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

73. A method according to claim 8, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

74. A method according to claim 9, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

75. A method according to claim 10, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

76. A method according to claim 11, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

77. A method according to claim 12, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

78. A method according to claim 13, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

79. A method according to claim 14, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop and a closed loop system.

80. A method according to claim 2, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

81. A method according to claim 3, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

82. A method according to claim 4, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

83. A method according to claim 5, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

84. A method according to claim 6, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

85. A method according to claim 7, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

86. A method according to claim 8, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

87. A method according to claim 9, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

88. A method according to claim 10, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

89. A method according to claim 11, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

90. A method according to claim 12, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

91. A method according to claim 13, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

92. A method according to claim 14, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

93. A method according to claim 15, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

94. A method according to claim 2, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

95. A method according to claim 3, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

96. A method according to claim 4, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

97. A method according to claim 5, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

98. A method according to claim 6, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

99. A method according to claim 7, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

100. A method according to claim 8, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

101. A method according to claim 9, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

102. A method according to claim 10, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

103. A method according to claim 11, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

104. A method according to claim 12, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

105. A method according to claim 13, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

106. A method according to claim 14, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

107. A method according to claim 15, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

108. A method according to claim 16, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

109. A transmitter according to claim 19, wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a time or frequency diversity transmission scheme using a plurality of time slots or carrier frequencies.

110. A transmitter according to claim 19, wherein said transforming means comprises a complex diversity transformation unit (11) arranged for performing an orthonormal transformation to constellation which preserves Euclidean distances.

111. A transmitter according to claim 20, wherein said transforming means comprises a complex diversity transformation unit (11) arranged for performing an orthonormal transformation to constellation which preserves Euclidean distances.

112. A transmitter according to claim 19, wherein said transmitter is arranged in a WCDMA base station.

113. A transmitter according to claim 20, wherein said transmitter is arranged in a WCDMA base station.

114. A transmitter according to claim 21, wherein said transmitter is arranged in a WCDMA base station.

115. A receiver according to claim 24, wherein said first diversity transmission scheme is a space diversity transmission scheme.

116. A receiver according to claim 24, wherein said second diversity scheme is a time or frequency diversity scheme.

117. A receiver according to claim 25, wherein said second diversity scheme is a time or frequency diversity scheme.

118. A receiver according to claim 26, wherein said second diversity scheme is a time or frequency diversity scheme.

119. A receiver according to claim 24, wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal and said receiving means comprises a bank of $2M$ correlators, wherein M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in said first diversity transmission scheme.

120. A receiver according to claim 25, wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal and said receiving means comprises a bank of $2M$ correlators, wherein M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in said first diversity transmission scheme.

121. A receiver according to claim 26, wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal and said receiving means comprises a bank of $2M$ correlators, wherein M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in said first diversity transmission scheme.

122. A receiver according to claims 27, wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal and said receiving means comprises a bank of $2M$ correlators, wherein M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in said first diversity transmission scheme.

123. A receiver according to claim 28, wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal and said receiving means comprises a bank of $2M$ correlators, wherein M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in said first diversity transmission scheme.

124. A receiver according to claim 24, wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA terminal of cellular network.

125. A receiver according to claim 25, wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA terminal of cellular network.

126. A receiver according to claim 26, wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA terminal of cellular network.

127. A receiver according to claim 27, wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA terminal of cellular network.

128. A receiver according to claim 28, wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA terminal of cellular network.

129. A receiver according to claim 29, wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA terminal of cellular network.

REMARKS

This preliminary amendment is presented to place the application in proper form for examination and to eliminate multiple dependency from the present claims. No new matter has been added. Early examination and favorable consideration of the above-identified application is earnestly solicited.

Any additional fees or charges required at this time in connection with the application may be charged to our Patent and Trademark Office Deposit Account No. 03-2412.

Respectfully submitted,
COHEN, PONTANI, LIEBERMAN & PAVANE

By:



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5 December 2001

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION AND CLAIMS SHOWING CHANGES

In the Claims:

4. A method according to claim 1 [any one of the preceding claims], wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a frequency or time diversity scheme.

7. A method according to claim 5 [or 6], wherein an original signal constellation represented as a matrix is used, and wherein each row of said matrix corresponds to a point in a multidimensional constellation.

8. A method according to claim 6 [or 7], wherein said orthonormal transformation is achieved by a multiplication with a complex matrix.

10. A method according to claim 8 [or 9], wherein said complex matrix is obtained based on an upperbound on the symbol error rate or based on a cutoff rate.

11. A method according to claim 1 [any one of claims 1 to 10], wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

12. A method according to claim 1 [any one of the preceding claims], wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

14. A method according to claim 1 [any one of the preceding claims], wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

15. A method according to claim 1 [any one of the preceding claims], wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise at least one of an open loop [and/or] and a closed loop system.

16. A method according to claim 1 [any one of the preceding claims], wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

17. A method according to claim 1 [any one of the preceding claims], wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

20. A transmitter according to claim 18 [or 19], wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a time or frequency diversity transmission scheme using a plurality of time slots or carrier frequencies.

21. A transmitter according to claim 18 [any one of claims 18 to 20], wherein said transforming means comprises a complex diversity transformation unit (11) arranged for

performing an orthonormal transformation to constellation which preserves Euclidean distances.

22. A transmitter according to claim 18 [any one of claims 18 to 21], wherein said transmitter is arranged in a WCDMA base station.

25. A receiver according to claim 23 [or 24], wherein said first diversity transmission scheme is a space diversity transmission scheme.

27. A receiver according to claim 23 [any one of claims 23 to 26], wherein said second diversity scheme is a time or frequency diversity scheme.

29. A receiver according to claim 23 [any one of claims 23 or 28], wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal and said receiving means comprises a bank of 2M correlators, wherein M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in said first diversity transmission scheme.

30. A receiver according to claim 23 [any one of claims 23 to 29], wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA terminal of cellular network.

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DIVERSITY TRANSMISSION METHOD AND SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention relates to a diversity transmission method and system for transmitting a transmission signal in a wireless communication system, such as the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS).

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) has been chosen as the radio technology for the paired bands of the UMTS. Consequently, WCDMA is the common radio technology 15 standard for third-generation wide-area mobile communications. WCDMA has been designed for high-data services and, more particularly, Internet-based packet-data offering up to 2 Mbps in indoor environments and over 384 kbps for wide-area applications.

20

The WCDMA concept is based on a new general structure for all layers built on technologies such as packet-data channels and service multiplexing. The new concept also includes pilot symbols and a time-slotted structure which 25 has led to the provision of adaptive antenna arrays which direct antenna beams at users to provide maximum range and minimum interference. This is also crucial when implementing wideband technology where limited radio spectrum is available.

30

The uplink capacity of the proposed WCDMA systems can be enhanced by various techniques including multi-antenna reception and multi-user detection or interference

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cancellation. Techniques that increase the downlink capacity have not been developed with the same intensity. However, the capacity demand due to the projected data services (e.g. Internet) burdens more heavily the downlink channel. Hence, it is important to find techniques that improve the capacity of the downlink channel.

Bearing in mind the strict complexity requirements of terminals, and the characteristics of the downlink channel, the provision of multiple receive antennas is not a desired solution to the downlink capacity problem. Therefore, alternative solutions have been proposed suggesting that multiple antennas or transmit diversity at the base station will increase downlink capacity with minor increase of complexity in terminal implementation.

In third-generation mobile radio systems in general and in particular for WCDMA systems, the downlink capacity is a bottleneck. This is due to fading of the transmitted signal, wherein the amplitude of the signal is subjected to random fluctuations. To overcome this situation, transmitter antenna diversity has been proposed for the downlink direction. Known transmitter diversities schemes can be divided into two categories, open loop systems and closed loop systems. The difference between the open loop and the closed loop systems is that the former sends a feedforward or training information, in order to provide an information about the channel at the receiver. On the other hand, the latter system gets knowledge of the channel at the transmitter side by virtue of a feedback path from the receiver to the transmitter. Selective Transmit Diversity (STD) is an example of a closed loop system which is easy to implement in digital cellular systems due to the presence of a permanent feedback connection. Furthermore,

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systems that employ either of the two categories of transmitter diversity are known.

The prior art diversity systems are described e.g. in
5 document US-A-5,832,044 and in the publications "Fading Resistant Modulation Using Several Transmitter Antennas" by Sousa et al., IEEE Trans. On Communications, p.p. 1236-1244, Oct. 1997, and "Diversity Transform for Fading Channels", by D. Rainish, IEEE Trans. On Communications,
10 p.p. 1653-1661, Dec. 1996.

In the above prior art systems, all components of a constellation vector (super symbol) are transmitted via either of different antennas, different carrier
15 frequencies, or different time slots. However, since the optimum decoding complexity grows exponentially with the number of components of the constellation vector, the transmission capacity is limited. Moreover, a high peak to average ratio results from an increased constellation size.
20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a diversity transmission method and system, by means of which
25 the transmission capacity can be increased.

This object is achieved by a diversity transmission method for transmitting a transmission signal in a wireless communication system, comprising the steps of:
30 dividing the transmission signal into a plurality of subsignals;
applying an orthonormal transformation to said plurality of subsignals;

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transmitting a first set of the subsignals using a first diversity transmission scheme; and
transmitting a second set of the subsignals using a second diversity transmission scheme, the second diversity
5 transmission scheme being different from the first diversity transmission scheme.

Furthermore, the above object is achieved by a transmitter for a diversity transmission system for transmitting
10 transmission signal in a wireless communication system, comprising:
dividing means for dividing the transmission signal into a plurality of subsignals; and
transforming means for applying an orthonormal
15 transformation to said plurality of subsignals;
transmitting means for transmitting a first set of the subsignals using a first diversity transmission scheme, and a second set of the subsignals using a second diversity transmission scheme different from the first diversity
20 transmission scheme.

Additionally, the above object is achieved by a receiver for a diversity transmission system, for receiving a transmission signal in a wireless communication system,
25 comprising:
receiving means for receiving a transmission signal comprising a first set of subsignals transmitted by using a first diversity transmission scheme, and a second set of subsignals transmitted by using a second diversity
30 transmission scheme different from the first diversity transmission scheme; and
decoding means for decoding the transmission signal by deciding on a maximum likelihood between the received subsignals and corresponding estimated subsignals.

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Accordingly, a joint coordination between different diversity transmission types is provided, which results in a significant capacity increase as compared to previous transmitter diversity schemes based on multidimensional fading resistant constellations. Thus, an optimum detection method can be used which makes the optimum decoding complexity grow linear with the dimension of the constellations.

10

In a cellular network, a fading resistant transmission scheme can be provided, where a base station uses M antennas or/and M time slots (regardless of the use a frame orientated power control) or/and M carrier frequencies (for narrow band systems), wherein M denotes the dimension of the signal constellation.

15

Preferably, the first diversity transmission scheme is a space diversity transmission scheme, such as a selective transmitter antenna diversity (STD). The second diversity transmission scheme may be a frequency or time diversity scheme. The original signal constellation may be represented as a matrix, wherein each row of the matrix corresponds to a point in a multidimensional constellation.

20

25 In particular, a complex diversity transformation may be used, wherein an orthonormal transformation to a constellation which preserves Euclidean distances but improves the resistance to fading may be performed. The orthonormal transformation may be achieved by a multiplication with a complex matrix. Preferably, each row of the complex matrix is orthogonal to any other row, wherein the determinant of the matrix is equal to one. The complex matrix may be obtained based on the upper bound on the symbol error rate or based on the cut off rate.

30

- 6 -

Preferably, the diversity transmission method is used in the downlink direction of a cellular network.

- 5 The transmission signal may be a bit stream and the plurality of subsignals may be substreams. In particular, the transmission signal may be a PSK signal, preferably a QPSK signal which can be represented by a vertex in a 2M-dimensional hyper-cube, where M denotes the dimension of
- 10 the signal constellation. In this case, the receiving means may comprise a bank of 2M correlators, wherein M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in the first diversity transmission scheme.
- 15 The wireless communication system may be a WCDMA system, wherein the transmitter may be arranged in a WCDMA base station and the receiver in a WCDMA mobile station.

Furthermore, the first and second diversity transmission schemes may comprise an open loop and/or a closed loop system.

Preferably, time slots of frequency carriers used in the second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured. Thereby, the transmissions can be coordinated to mitigate the effects of multi-path Rayleigh fading, and the receiver can recover the entire M-dimensional transmitted signal constellation or vector, as long as the signal energy of at least one coordinate is large enough. In particular, the M-dimensional signal constellation may be generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel. The bit-error-rate may be further improved by using the STD scheme. This scheme

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offers a significant performance improvement over the conventional single antenna N-PSK scheme and other known M-dimensional fading resisting constellations for a given bit-error-rate. In the downlink direction of a cellular network, a significant capacity increase is achieved as compared to uncoded N-PSK and other known M-dimensional fading resistant constellations.

Preferably, the transmitting means comprises a complex diversity transformation unit arranged for performing an orthonormal transformation to a constellation which preserves Euclidean distances but improves resistance to fading of an original signal constellation obtained from the dividing means.

Furthermore, the receiver may comprise channel estimation means for performing a channel estimation used for obtaining the corresponding estimated subsignal.

20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following, the present invention will be described in greater detail on the basis of a preferred embodiment 25 which reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a principle block diagram of a transmission system according to the present invention,

30 Fig. 2 shows a principle block diagram of a transmitter according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

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Fig. 3 shows a principle block diagram of a receiver according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

5

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In the following, the preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described on the basis of a downlink transmission between a base station and a mobile station of
10 a cellular network such as the UMTS.

In spectrally efficient transmitter antenna, frequency and time diversity schemes, the information bit stream is divided into substreams, wherein each substream is

15 transmitted over a different antenna, a different frequency, or a different time slot. Taking jointly, the transmission of a set of symbols can be viewed as the transmission of a super symbol. In the case of a QPSK transmission, the super symbol can be represented by a
20 vertex in a $2M$ -dimensional hyper-cube, where M denotes the number of antennas, frequencies, or time slots.

According to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a wideband system is considered such that the
25 use of multiple carriers is not appropriate and will not be described in detail. However, the present invention is not restricted to wideband systems.

The WCDMA system operates at a low signal to noise ratio.
30 Therefore, optimal signaling constellations for N-PSK modulations which are fading resistant at low signal to noise ratios are required.

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The transmitter transmits a sequence of symbols from a fixed symbol alphabet. As already mentioned, each symbol may be represented as a vector in an M-dimensional vector space. Thus, each vector has M components. According to the 5 present invention, the transmission of the M components is combined in different antennas and different time slots. Furthermore, in case of narrowband systems, a combination with different frequency carriers can be used for transmitting the M components. In particular, the 10 constellation is obtained from an M-dimensional hyper-cube based on an orthogonal transformation. However, the separation between constellation points may be further maximized and none of the points are superimposed. The result is a much better performance over fading channels.

15 Fig. 1 shows a principle block diagram of the diversity transmission system according to a present invention. The system comprises M transmitter antennas (not shown) for transmitting a transmission signal from a base station to a 20 mobile terminal, and a single receiver antenna (not shown). Thus, the received base band signal is obtained by the following equation:

$$r(t) = \sum_{i=1}^M x_i s_i(t) \sum_{j=1}^L (\alpha_i^j + n_i^j(t)) \quad (1)$$

25 Between the receiver antenna and each transmitter antennas there are L multi-paths, wherein the symbol α_i^j denotes the Rayleigh fading of the j-th multi-path of the i-th transmit antenna at the receiver, x_i represents the N-PSK 30 transformed signal on the i-th antenna, $s_i(t)$ denotes a bandlimited pulse, where $s_i(t)$, $s_k(t)$ are assumed to be

- 10 -

orthogonal for $i \neq k$. similarly, $n_j^i(t)$ denotes the added AWGN (Additive Wide Gaussian Noise) with power spectral density $No/2$.

- 5 An independent fading can be assumed if the transmitter antennas or time slots of frequency carriers are sufficiently spaced apart.

According to the present invention, the receiver 4 is
10 capable of estimating the fading amplitude of each link.
This is possible, if the fading amplitudes vary slowly over
time. If the fading amplitudes vary quickly over time, it
is expected that the receiver performance degrades due to
estimation errors.

15 In the transmitter, a complex diversity transformation unit
1 is provided for performing a diversity transformation of
an input signal constellation set which can be represented
as a matrix. The interleaver 2 and deinterleaver 3 shown in
20 Fig. 1 are not specific to the diversity transformation.
They relate to the usual interleaving required for systems
with forward error correction capabilities. In such
systems, it is necessary to assure that fading amplitudes
are uncorrelated. The delay introduced by the interleaver
25 depends on the giving service and the general fading
characteristics.

The original signal constellation is represented as a
matrix Z, where each row corresponds to a point in the M-
30 dimensional constellation corresponding to M input
(encoded) symbols. Given the M-dimensional constellation of
 $Q = N^M$ points, a transformation is applied by the complex
diversity transformation unit 1, such that the Euclidean

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distances between the constellation points are preserved, but the constellations resistance to fading is improved. The requirement that the transformation preserves the Euclidean distances between points and norms is imposed to 5 thereby assure that the performance of the new constellation in the AWGN channel is not degraded. Such orthonormal transformations are called isometries.

For example, in case of a BPSK or a QPSK system, the 10 original constellations for $M = 2$ are given by

$$Z_{BPSK} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Z_{QPSK} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+j & 1+j \\ 1+j & 1-j \\ 1+j & -1-j \\ 1+j & -1+j \\ 1-j & 1+j \\ 1-j & 1-j \\ 1-j & -1-j \\ 1-j & -1+j \\ -1-j & 1+j \\ -1-j & 1-j \\ -1-j & -1-j \\ -1-j & -1+j \\ -1+j & 1+j \\ -1+j & 1-j \\ -1+j & -1-j \\ -1+j & -1+j \end{bmatrix}$$

These constellation matrixes are multiplied in the complex 15 diversity transformation unit 1 by an orthonormal $M \times M$ matrix A_M to thereby preserve the distance between vectors, and the energy. The transformed constellation X is given by

$$X = Z A_M \quad (2)$$

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To be orthonormal, the complex matrix AM must fulfill the following conditions:

- (1) each row is orthogonal to any other row;
- 5 (2) the determinant of the matrix is equal to one.

According to the invention, the orthonormal complex matrixes for M = 2 and M = 2ⁿ are generally given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 10 \quad \overline{A_2} &= \frac{A_2}{|A_2|^{1/M}}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} e^{j\phi} & e^{-j\phi} \\ -e^{-j\phi} & e^{j\phi} \end{bmatrix}, \quad |A_2| = \det(A_2) = 2\cos(2\phi) \\
 \overline{A_{2n}} &= \frac{A_{2n}}{|A_{2n}|^{1/M}}, \quad A_{2n} = \begin{bmatrix} A_n & A_n \\ A_n & -A_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad |A_{2n}| = \det(A_{2n}) = f(\phi)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

wherein ϕ denotes the angle that must be chosen in order to minimize the error probability in fading channels. This, however, constitutes an untractable problem in mathematics.

- 15 Therefore, two other suboptimal approaches can be used, i.e. the upperbound on the symbol error rate and the cutoff rate, wherein the vector is assumed to be part of a random code with infinite length in which all vectors are independent. The upperbound on the symbol error rate is
- 20 described e.g. in "Introduction to Trellis-Coded Modulation with Applications" by E. Biglieri et al., Macmillan Pub., 1993, chapter 9, and is given by

$$P(\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}) = \min_{x \neq \underline{x}} \forall(x, \underline{x}) \prod_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{1 + \frac{E_s}{4N_0} |x_i - \underline{x}_i|^2} \tag{4}$$

25

and the cutoff rate is described e.g. in "Diversity Transform for Fading Channels" by D. Rainish, IEEE

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Transaction On Communications, p.p. 1653-1661, Dec. 1996.
and is given by

$$R_0 = \log_2 N - \frac{1}{M} \log_2 \left[\forall (\underline{x}, \underline{\underline{x}}) \prod_{x \neq \underline{x}}^M \frac{1}{1 + \frac{E_s}{4N_0} |x_i - \underline{x}_i|^2} \right] \quad (5)$$

5

wherein N denotes the dimension of the modulation, e.g. N = 4 for QPSK modulation.

Comparing the two above equations (4) and (5) it can be seen that they are somehow related. The main difference lies in the minimum operator only used in the bit error rate upperbound. This criteria is optimum for a use of the scheme in a high signal to noise ratio environment. In this invention, however, the interesting signal to noise ratio (SNR) comprises small values of E_s/N_0 . Thus, the cutoff rate is preferably chosen, because it considers all pairs of $(\underline{x}, \underline{\underline{x}})$, wherein \underline{x} indicates the transmitted vector and $\underline{\underline{x}}$ denotes the super symbol picked up in the receiver 4. There are certain values of ϕ which cannot be used. Those values must be avoided. For N-PSK modulations, the acceptable angles are defined by

$$\phi \neq \frac{\pi}{N}, \phi < \frac{\pi}{N} \quad (6)$$

25 To be fading resistant, any two points of the signal constellation should have a large number of components which differ significantly. For every M and in particular for M = 2, it is important that the determinant of the complex matrix A_M is minimized, such that a large number of
30 components differ significantly and a better performance of

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the scheme is achieved. However, to obtain low determinant values, the limit given by equation (6) must be approached, which originates signaling constellation points close to zero and high peak to average amplitude ratios. The search
5 for an optimal angle ϕ can be made exhaustively for small discredisation intervals, e.g. 1° , because only one angle has to be optimized. The optimal interval for the angle ϕ is $[\pi/8, \pi/6]$. In the preferred embodiment, an angle $\phi = \pi/6$ has been chosen. For this angle, the determinant of the
10 complex matrix A_2 is equal to one.

In general, the performance results obtained by a complex orthogonal matrix are better than those obtained by a real orthonormal matrix for $M = 2$ and $M = 4$.

15 According to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a selective transmitter antenna diversity (STD) is combined with the complex diversity transformation (CDT). Thereby, a diversity of any order can be obtained.
20 For instance, a diversity of order 8 can be obtained e.g. by using a complex diversity transformation of order 4 (time diversity) and an STD with 2 antennas, or by using a complex diversity transformation of order 2 and a STD diversity with 4 antennas.

25 Fig. 2 shows a principal block diagram of a transmitter which may be used in a base station and in which a combined CDT and STD are performed. According to Fig. 2 the transmitter comprises a coding unit 10 arranged for
30 generating the signal constellation matrix Z based on received input symbols to be transmitted to a mobile station. The generated constellation matrix Z is supplied to a complex diversity transformation unit 11 which

- 15 -

performs a multiplication of the constellation matrix Z with the orthonormal matrix A_M , as defined in the equation (2). In particular, the coding unit 10 and the complex diversity transformation unit 11 may be realized by

- 5 corresponding digital processing circuits or by a central processing unit controlled on the basis of a corresponding control program. The obtained transformed signal constellation matrix X is supplied to a transmitting unit Tx 12, wherein each column of the transformed constellation
10 matrix X corresponds to a respective one of a plurality of transmission antennas A_1, A_2, \dots, A_M , such that a first set of subsignals or subsymbols (corresponding to the matrix columns) are transmitted via respective different ones of the transmission antennas A_1 to A_M , and a second set of
15 subsignals or subsymbols (corresponding to matrix rows) are transmitted in respective different time slots.

Fig. 3 shows a corresponding receiver of the transmission system, which may be provided in a mobile station of a
20 cellular network. In the present case, a QPSK modulation is used for the transmission, wherein the receiver is a QPSK optimum receiver consisting of a bank of $2M$ integrators (or correlators) 4110, 4111, 4120, 4121, ..., 41M0, 41M1.

- 25 The radio signals transmitted from the transmission antennas A_1 to A_M are received via a single receiving antenna by a receiving unit Rx 40 of the receiver, and an in-phase component and a quadrature component are obtained by multiplying the received signal with a sine signal and a
30 cosine signal, respectively, of the carrier frequency. The in-phase and quadrature components are each supplied to M processing channels, where a detection is performed based on a multiplication with respective bandlimited pulse

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signals $s_1(t), s_2(t), \dots s_M(t)$. The detected received signals are supplied to respective ones of the integrators 4110 to 41M1. In the present preferred embodiment, only coherent demodulators are considered. For a single path 5 Rayleigh fading channel ($L = 1$, subscript j dropped), the output of the i-th integrator (correlator) is given by

$$y_i = \int_0^T r(t)s_i(t)dt = \alpha_i x_i E_s + \eta_i, \quad E_s = \int_0^T s_i^2(t)dt \quad (7)$$

10 wherein η_i ($1 \leq i \leq M$) denotes an uncorrelated zero-mean Gaussian random variable with variance $N_0 E_s$, and wherein T denotes the time period of a received symbol. Thus, most of the energy of the signal $s_i(t)$ is contained in the interval [0, T].

15 The outputs of the integrators 4110, 4120, ..., 41M0 of the in-phase component and the integrators 4111, 4121, ..., 41M1 of the quadrature component are combined by respective combining circuits 421 to 42M which output the components 20 y_1 to y_M of the received vector \mathbf{y} . The received vector $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_M)$ is supplied to a decision device such as a minimum distance decoder 43 which estimates the transmitted vector $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_M)$. Furthermore, a channel estimator 44 is provided for estimating fading amplitudes α_i and for 25 supplying the estimated fading amplitudes α_i to the minimum distance decoder 43. The minimum distance decoder 43 selects a super symbol $\underline{\mathbf{x}} = (\underline{x}_1, \dots, \underline{x}_M)$ which is an element of an M-dimensional constellation. The selection is performed in such a manner that the following equation is 30 satisfied

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$$\text{Min} \sum_{i=1}^M |y_i / E_s - \alpha_i \underline{x}|^2, \quad \forall (\underline{x}, \underline{\underline{x}}) \quad (8)$$

A symbol detecting error occurs, when $\underline{x} \neq \underline{\underline{x}}$. Thus, the
 5 receiver is a maximum likelihood receiver arranged to
 choose between N^M (N is the size of the alphabet) possible
 different combinations of $(\underline{x}, \underline{\underline{x}})$.

The communication links between the transmitting antennas
 10 A1 to AM and the receiving antenna are not generally line-
 of-sight links. In general, a multi-path Rayleigh fading
 model is assumed. The fading amplitudes α_i^j are modelled as
 independent and identically distributed Rayleigh random
 variables, wherein the probability density function is
 15 given by

$$f(\alpha) = 2\alpha \exp(-\alpha^2), \quad \alpha \geq 0 \quad (9)$$

It is to be noted that the interleaver 2 and the
 20 deinterleaver 3 shown in Fig. 1 and required for forward
 error correction capabilities are not shown in the
 transmitter and the receiver according to Figs. 2 and 3,
 respectively.

25 The present invention is not restricted to a combination of
 CDT with STD. Any combination of different diversity
 schemes can be used, wherein a combination of a space
 diversity scheme such as STD with time diversity schemes
 such as CDT, RDT (Real Diversity Transformation), may be
 30 applied.

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The reference probability of the bit error rate for uncoded wideband systems is $P_b = 4 \times 10^{-2}$. For this reference P_b , a gain of 2dB can be achieved between CDT and RDT without
 5 STD. If STD is combined with other diversity transformations, a gain of 1.5 dB is achieved between CDT and RDT. Compared to a single STD, the combination of CDT with STD provides an additional gain of 2.1 dB. For all diversity transformations, an optimal angle $\phi = \pi/6$ has
 10 been obtained.

For higher diversity orders, such as $M = 4$, CDT continues to provide additional gain over RDT with and without STD, however, now these gains are not so significant. When CDT
 15 (with diversity order 2) and STD (with diversity order 2) are combined, the equivalent diversity order is 4. Another way to achieve this diversity order is CDT with diversity order 4. The comparison between these two cases indicates that CDT + STD leads to a better performance and should
 20 therefore be chosen.

The minimum distance decoder 43 shown in Fig. 3 is able to avoid the exponential growth of the decoding complexity, when the minimum distance is chosen between $(\underline{x}, \underline{x})$, as given
 25 by equation (8). This can be gathered from the following equation

$$\left| y_1/E_s - \alpha_1 x_1 \right|^2, \forall(x_1, x_1) : \left| y_2/E_s - \alpha_2 x_2 \right|^2, \forall(x_2, x_2) : \cdots \left| y_M/E_s - \alpha_M x_M \right|^2, \forall(x_M, x_M) \quad (10)$$

30 Since the metrics is positive and additive, it is better to compute the minimum distance individually for each link i and decide individually on the transmitted symbols.

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As an example, a 4-PSK signal with diversity order $M = 4$ is considered. Based on the equation (10) the following result is obtained.

5

$$d_1 = |y_1/E_s - q(1+j)|^2, d_2 = |y_1/E_s - q(1-j)|^2, d_3 = |y_1/E_s - q(-1-j)|^2, d_4 = |y_1/E_s - q(-1+j)|^2 \quad (11)$$

Accordingly, the minimum is chosen for all d_n ($1 \leq n \leq N$), which leads to the decision on x_1 . Next, the decision is

10 made as to x_2 , based on the minimum of N metrics, and so on, until a decision is made on x_M , also based on N metrics, wherein $N = 4$. Thus, M decisions are performed based on N metrics. Thus, $N \times M$ metrics have to be computed, instead of N^M as in the known solutions.

15

The present inventions can be implemented in a variety of ways. A combination of spectrally efficient transmitter time diversity of order M_1 with a selective transmitter antenna diversity (STD) of order M_2 is preferred to achieve 20 a total diversity order of $M = M_1 \times M_2$. For narrowband systems, the present invention can be implemented as a spectrally efficient transmitter frequency diversity scheme in combination with STD, so as to increase the order of the diversity.

25

The present invention can be applied to improve the performance of the physical layer of the UMTS UTRA/FDD (UMTS Radio Access/Frequency Division Duplex) components. Alternatively, it may be implemented in the physical layer 30 of UMTS UTRA/TDD (Time Division Duplex) components. In general, the present invention can be implemented in any transmission link of any digital cellular network to

- 20 -

thereby increase the capacity of that link. Therefore, the above description of the preferred embodiment and the accompanying drawings are only intended to illustrate the present invention. The preferred embodiment of the 5 invention may vary within the scope of the attached claims.

In summary, the present invention relates to a diversity transmission method and system, wherein a transmission signal is divided into a plurality of subsignals. A first set of the subsignals is transmitted using a first diversity transmission scheme, and a second set of the subsignals is transmitted using a second diversity transmission scheme. Thus, a joint coordination between different types of diversity transmission schemes is proposed so as to achieve a significant capacity increase at a moderate complexity.

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Claims

1. A diversity transmission method for transmitting a
5 transmission signal in a wireless communication system,
comprising the steps of:

- a) dividing said transmission signal into a plurality of subsignals;
- b) applying an orthonormal transformation to said plurality of subsignals;
- c) transmitting a first set of subsignals using a first diversity transmission scheme; and
- d) transmitting a second set of said subsignals using a second diversity transmission scheme, said second diversity transmission scheme being different from said first diversity transmission scheme.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said first diversity transmission scheme is a space diversity
20 transmission scheme.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein said space diversity transmission scheme is a selective transmitter antenna diversity scheme.

25 4. A method according to any one of the proceeding claims, wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a frequency or time diversity scheme.

30 5. A method according to claim 4, wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a complex diversity transform scheme.

- 2 -

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein said complex diversity transform scheme comprises an orthonormal transformation to a constellation which preserves Euclidean distances.

5

7. A method according to claim 5 or 6, wherein an original signal constellation represented as a matrix is used, and wherein each row of said matrix corresponds to a point in a multidimensional constellation.

10

8. A method according to claim 6 or 7, wherein said orthonormal transformation is achieved by a multiplication with a complex matrix.

15

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein each row of said complex matrix is orthogonal to any other row, and wherein the determinant of said matrix is equal to one.

20

10. A method according to claim 8 or 9, wherein said complex matrix is obtained based on an upperbound on the symbol error rate or based on a cutoff rate.

25

11. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said diversity transmission method is used in a downlink transmission of a cellular network.

12. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said transmission signal is a bit stream and said plurality of subsignals are substreams.

30

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal which can be represented by a vertex in a 2M-dimensional hyper-cube, where M denotes the dimension of a signal constellation.

- 3 -

14. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said wireless communication system is a WCDMA system.

5

15. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said first and second diversity transmission schemes comprise an open loop and/or a closed loop system.

10 16. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein time slots of frequency carriers used in said second diversity transmission scheme are spaced apart to such a degree that independent fading is assured.

15 17. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said transmission signal comprises a signal constellation generated by optimizing the bit error rate and the peak to average ratio for a Rayleigh fading channel.

20

18. A transmitter for a diversity transmission system for transmitting a transmission signal in a wireless communication system, comprising:

a) dividing means (10) adapted to divide said transmission signal into a plurality of subsignals;
25 b) transforming means (11) adapted to apply an orthonormal transformation to said plurality of subsignals; and
c) transmitting means (12) adapted to transmit a first set of said subsignals using a first diversity transmission scheme, and a second set of said subsignals using a second diversity transmission scheme different from said 30 first diversity transmission scheme.

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19. A transmitter according to claim 18, wherein said first diversity transmission scheme is a space diversity transmission scheme using a plurality of transmission antennas **(A1-AM)**.

5

20. A transmitter according to claim 18 or 19, wherein said second diversity transmission scheme is a time or frequency diversity transmission scheme using a plurality of time slots or carrier frequencies.

10

21. A transmitter according to any one of claims 18 to 20, wherein said transforming means comprises a complex diversity transformation unit **(11)** arranged for performing an orthonormal transformation to a constellation which preserves Euclidean distances.

22. A transmitter according to any one of claims 18 to 21, wherein said transmitter is arranged in a WCDMA base station.

20

23. A receiver for a diversity transmission system, for receiving a transmission signal in a wireless communication system, comprising:

a) receiving means **(40, 4110, 4111, 4120, 4121, 41M0, 41M1,**

25 **421, 422,...42M)** adapted to receive a transmission signal comprising a first set of subsignals transmitted by using a first diversity transmission scheme, and a second set of subsignals transmitted by using a second diversity transmission scheme different from said first diversity transmission scheme; and

b) decoding means **(43)** adapted to decode said transmission signal by deciding on a maximum likelihood between said

- 5 -

received subsignals and corresponding estimated
subsignals.

24. A receiver according to claim 23, further comprising
5 channel estimation means (44) adapted to perform a channel
estimation used for obtaining said corresponding estimated
subsignals.

25. A receiver according to claim 23 or 24, wherein said
10 first diversity transmission scheme is a space diversity
transmission scheme.

26. A receiver according to claim 25, wherein said space
diversity transmission scheme is a selective transmitter
15 antenna diversity scheme.

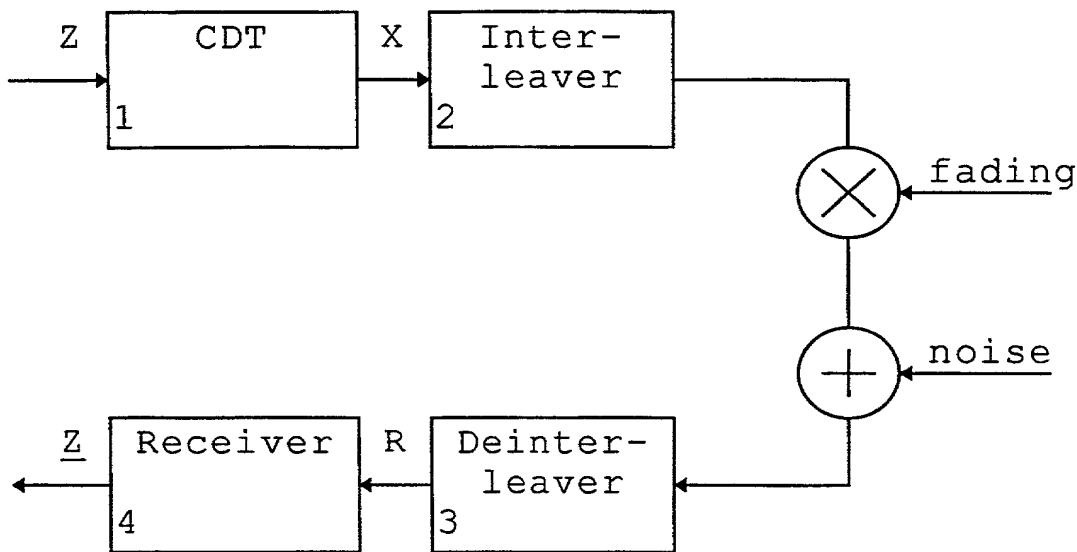
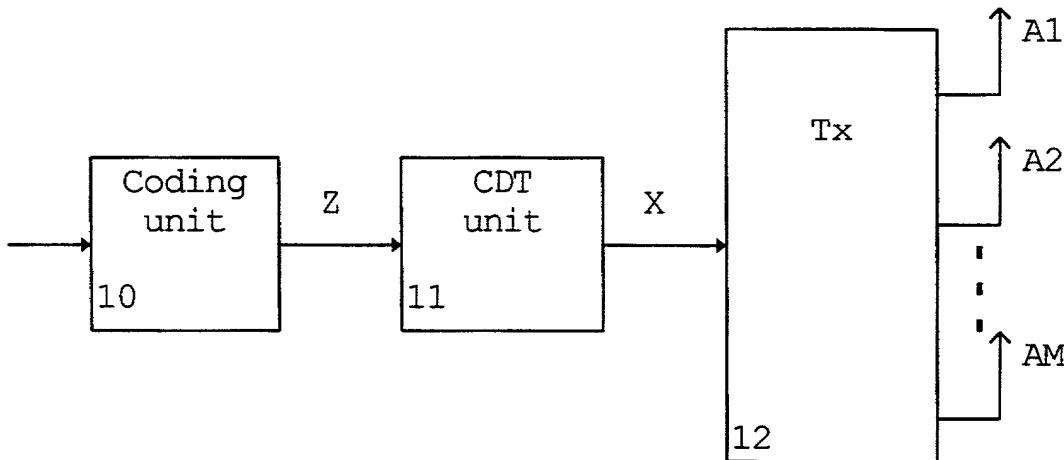
27. A receiver according to any one of claims 23 to 26,
wherein said second diversity scheme is a time or frequency
diversity scheme.

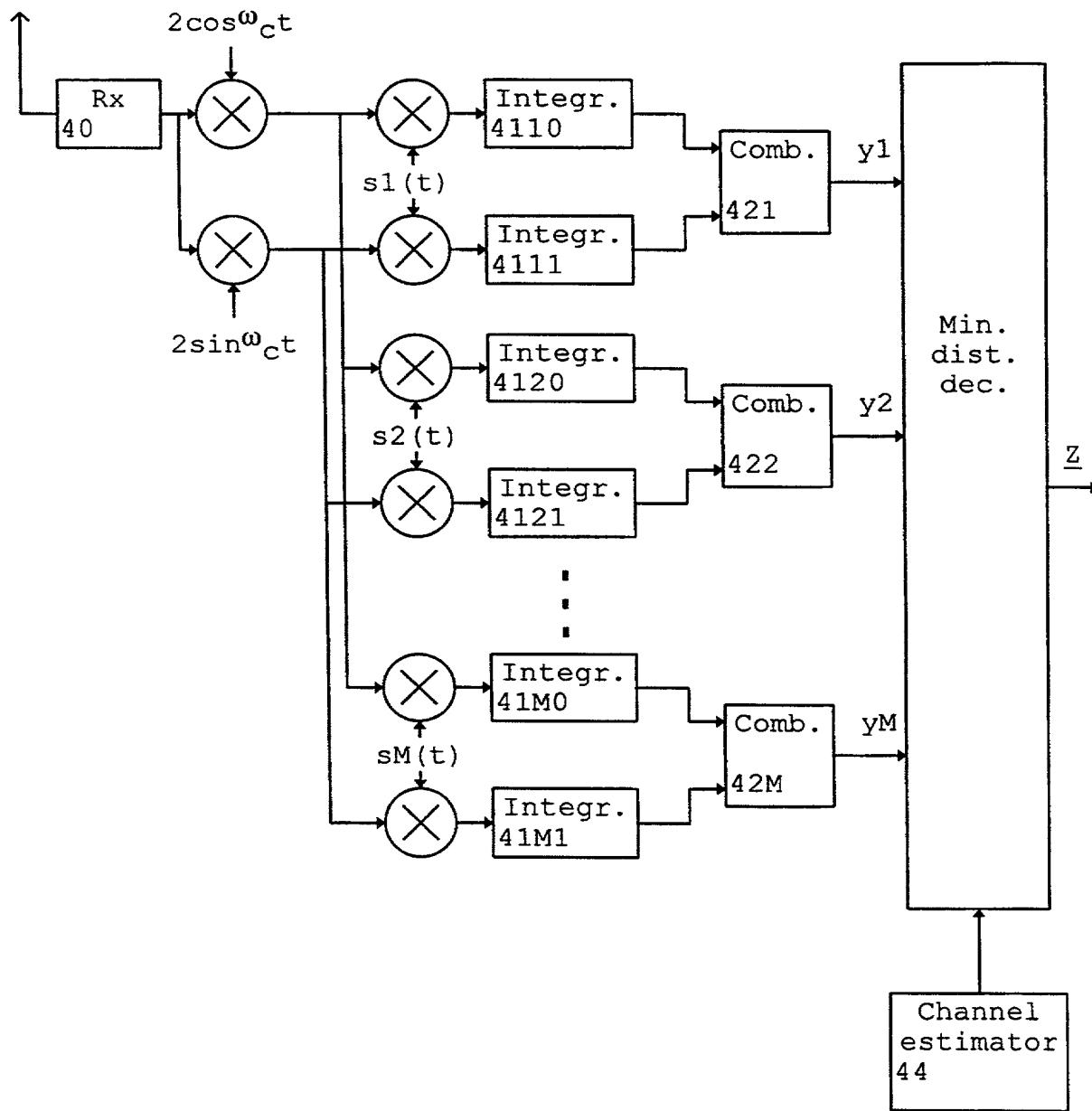
20 28. A receiver according to claim 27, wherein said time or
frequency diversity scheme is a complex diversity
transformation scheme.

25 29. A receiver according to any one of claims 23 to 28,
wherein said transmission signal is a QPSK signal and said
receiving means comprises a bank of 2M correlators, wherein
M denotes the number of transmission antennas used in said
first diversity transmission scheme.

30 30. A receiver according to any one of claims 23 to 29,
wherein said receiver is arranged in a mobile WCDMA
terminal of a cellular network.

1 / 2

**Fig. 1****Fig. 2**

**Fig. 3**

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
Includes Reference to PCT International Applications

Attorney's Docket
No.4925-181PUS

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

DIVERSITY TRANSMISSION METHOD AND SYSTEM

the specification of which (check only one item below)

is attached hereto

was filed as United States application

Serial No.

on

and was amended

on (if applicable).

was filed as PCT international application

Number PCT/EP99/04237

on 18 June 1999

and was amended under PCT Article 19

on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of the application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATIONS AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:

Country (if PCT, indicate "PCT")	Application Number	Date of Filing (day, month, year)	Priority Claimed Under 35 U.S.C. 119	
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
PCT	PCT/EP99/04237	18 June 1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney (Continued)
 (Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

Attorney's Docket No.
4925-181PUS

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120:

U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS (check one)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.				
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. SERIAL NUMBERS ASSIGNED (if any)		
PCT/EP99/04237	18 June 1999		X	

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (*List name and registration number*)

MYRON COHEN, Reg. No. 17,358; THOMAS C. PONTANI, Reg. No. 29,763; LANCE J. LIEBERMAN, Reg. No. 28,437; MARTIN B. PAVANE, Reg. No. 28,337; MICHAEL C. STUART, Reg. No. 35,698; KLAUS P. STOFFEL, Reg. No. 31,668; EDWARD WEISZ, Reg. No. 37,257; VINCENT M. FAZZARI, Reg. No. 26,879; JULIA S. KIM, Reg. No. 36,567; ALFRED FROEBRICH, Reg. No. 38,887; ALFRED H. HEMINGWAY, JR., Reg. No. 26,736; KENT H. CHENG, Reg. No. 33,849; YUNLING REN, Reg. No. 47,019; ROGER S. THOMPSON, Reg. No. 29,594; BRICE FALLER, Reg. No. 29,532; DAVID J. ROSENBLUM; Reg. No. 37,709; TONY CHEN, Reg. No. 44,607; ELI WEISS, Reg. No. 17,765.

Send correspondence to: Michael C. Stuart Reg. No. 35,698 Cohen, Pontani, Lieberman & Pavane 551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1210 New York, New York 10176	Direct Telephone calls to: (name and telephone number) Michael C. Stuart (212) 687-2770
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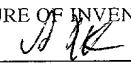
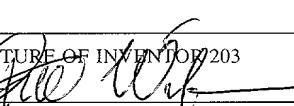
2 0 1	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR <i>[Signature]</i>	FAMILY NAME <u>CORREIA</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>Americo</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE, CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Corroios</u>	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>Portugal</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>Portugal</u>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>R. Adelaide Cabelte 14, V. Milhacos</u>	CITY <u>Corroios</u>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>P-2855 Portugal</u>
2 0 2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR <i>[Signature]</i>	FAMILY NAME <u>HOTTINEN</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>Ari</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE, CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Espoo</u>	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>Finland</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>Finland</u>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>Ristiniementie 4 AS. 30</u>	CITY <u>Espoo</u>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>FIN-02320 Finland</u>

Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney (Continued)
 (Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

Attorney's Docket No.
4925-181PUS

2 0 3	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME WICHMAN	FIRST GIVEN NAME Risto	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE, CITIZENSHIP	CITY Helsinki	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY Finland	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP Finland
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS Vilpurinkatu 1D A 20	CITY Helsinki	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY FIN-00510 Finland

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under §1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202 	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203 
DATE	DATE 2.1.2002	DATE 7.1.2002

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
Includes Reference to PCT International Applications

Attorney's Docket
No. 4925-181PUS

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

DIVERSITY TRANSMISSION METHOD AND SYSTEM

the specification of which (check only one item below)

is attached hereto

was filed as United States application

Serial No.

on

and was amended

on (if applicable).

was filed as PCT international application

Number PCT/EP99/04237

on 18 June 1999

and was amended under PCT Article 19

on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of the application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATIONS AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:

Country (if PCT, indicate "PCT")	Application Number	Date of Filing (day, month, year)	Priority Claimed Under 35 U.S.C. 119	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
PCT	PCT/EP99/04237	18 June 1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
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Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney (Continued)
 (Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

Attorney's Docket No.
4925-181PUS

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U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS (<i>check one</i>)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.				
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. SERIAL NUMBERS ASSIGNED (<i>if any</i>)		
PCT/EP99/04237	18 June 1999		X	

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MYRON COHEN, Reg. No. 17,358; THOMAS C. PONTANI, Reg. No. 29,763; LANCE J. LIEBERMAN, Reg. No. 28,437; MARTIN B. PAVANE, Reg. No. 28,337; MICHAEL C. STUART, Reg. No. 35,698; KLAUS P. STOFFEL, Reg. No. 31,668; EDWARD WEISZ, Reg. No. 37,257; VINCENT M. FAZZARI, Reg. No. 26,879; JULIA S. KIM, Reg. No. 36,567; ALFRED FROEBRICH, Reg. No. 38,887; ALFRED H. HEMINGWAY, JR., Reg. No. 26,736; KENT H. CHENG, Reg. No. 33,849; YUNLING REN, Reg. No. 47,019; ROGER S. THOMPSON, Reg. No. 29,594; BRICE FALLER, Reg. No. 29,532; DAVID J. ROSENBLUM; Reg. No. 37,709; TONY CHEN, Reg. No. 44,607; ELI WEISS, Reg. No. 17,765.

Send correspondence to: Michael C. Stuart Reg. No. 35,698 Cohen, Pontani, Lieberman & Pavane 551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1210 New York, New York 10176	Direct Telephone calls to: (name and telephone number) Michael C. Stuart (212) 687-2770
---	--

2 0 1	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME CORREIA	FIRST GIVEN NAME Americo	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE, CITIZENSHIP	CITY Corroios	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY Portugal	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP Portugal
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS R. Adelaide Cabelte 14, V. Milhacos	CITY Corroios	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY P-2855 Portugal
2 0 2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME HOTTINEN	FIRST GIVEN NAME Ari	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE, CITIZENSHIP	CITY Espoo	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY Finland	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP Finland
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS Ristiniementie 4 AS. 30	CITY Espoo	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY FIN-02320 Finland

Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney (Continued)
 (Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

Attorney's Docket No.
4925-181PUS

2 0 3	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR <i>300</i>	FAMILY NAME <u>WICHMAN</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>Risto</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE, CITIZENSHIP Helsinki		STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>Finland</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>Finland</u>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS Vilpurinkatu 1D A 20		CITY <u>Helsinki</u>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>FIN-00510 Finland</u>

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under §1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201 <i>Anconeia</i>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203
DATE <u>01/02/2002</u>	DATE	DATE